# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1893.

"ON WHEELS AND HOW I CAME THERE."

A Thrilling Story of the Experience of a Private So dier

IN THE FIELD AND IN PRISON.

Sent with The National Tribune for one year for \$1.75.

This is a very interesting story of the varied experiences of a private soldier in the war of the rebellion, and has received much praise from leading newspapers.

It is well bound in cloth and illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1, or a copy of the book and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.75.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C. THE MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which Is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month. Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall" Jackson, who was next to Lee the mos popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pick ett, who commanded a division in the rebel

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow who commanded a division in the rebel

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers

who was Forrest's chief lieutenant. The widow of Maj.-Gen. Dabney H Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at

the battle of Chickssaw Bayon. The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Com-

modore in the rebel army. Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was :

Major-General in the rebel army. Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certifi-

cate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

THE usual stately dignity which pervades the Senatorial proceedings was somewhat disturbed by Senator Wolcott remarking that the title of the bill "An act to secure depositors in National banks" had better be changed to "to secure depositors for National banks."

SPRINGER has been desposed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the rhetorical Wilson, of West Virginia, put in his place. This is supposed to mean a radical tariff reduction

## THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' changien, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

INVESTIGATE THE PENSION-ROLL,

Why is it that the pension-hating papers are so silent-or else so actively hostile to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S proposition to determine the character of the pension-roll?

They have been vociferous for years for an investigation of the roll, and filled thou sands of columns of truculent denunciation of the multitude of disreputable characters that they alleged could be found upon it.

They did this because they believed that it would be impossible to give the lie t their calumnies. They knew that an ex amination of the entire pension-roll was well-nigh an impossibility. There is no way in which so large a mass of cases as 900,000 can be properly examined in any reasonable number of years. If an expert could average a careful examination of one case a day would take 1,000 experts three years to go through the whole mass; or, it would take 500 experts six years, or 250 -still an incredibly large force-12 years.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE met thes enemies with a challenge so fair and conclusive that it commended itself at once to the good sense of all fair-minded men.

It demanded-and still demands-that test be applied, which can be done in a few hours, and which will settle the whole question in the public mind, and at once.

We have asked that all the essential facts be given in regard to 1,000 or more cases taken consecutively from some designated place on the roll.

Nothing can be fairer than this. The veterans of the country are willing to stand or fall by it. Certainly if the pension-roll is loaded down, as our enemies say, with deserters, bounty-jumpers, shirks, shortterm, late-day, big-bounty men, and other undeserving characters, the 1,000 cases drawn out will show this conclusively. The disreputable pensioners-if there are any-are not stowed away by themselves in any one part of the roll. There must necessarily be as many of them in the 1,000 cases that happen to be taken, as there are in any and every other 1,000 cases on the roll.

If our enemies really believe a portion of the slanders they have been uttering they should rise as one man and second THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE'S proposition, in the expectation of getting abundant proof of their assertions. It would convince the country as nothing else could of the urgent need of "purging the pension-roll." That they do not accept our challenge shows conclusively that they know they have been lying recklessly and malignantly about the soldiers of the country.

We still hope that Commissioner Lochren will see the wisdom of ordering this investigation as a sure way of vindicating the honor of his comrades.

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Infinitely the best thing that Congress can do is to simply repeal the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman law, make a declaration that it will not tinker with the tariff for a year, at least, and then promptly adjourn. Most important of all is the declaration

in regard to the tariff. If this were made it would immediately render saleable 350, 000,000 pounds of wool now in the farmers' hands, and unmarketable, because of the uncertainty as to whether the country is to be flooded with foreign wools and foreign goods. If this wool could be sold at or near last year's prices, it would put many million dollars into active circulation among the farmers. This would only be the beginning Assured of non-interference with the tariff, every factory in the country would speedily start up, because the stocks of manufactured goods of all kinds have been run down very low since the results of the elections las Fall hoisted the danger signal, and warned the business men of the country to look ou for breakers. From 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men now out of employment, without means of obtaining food and clothing for themselves and families, would be given work and wages

for all that our farmers can produce. Even with the powerful discouragements of a prospective tariff slaughter, the great recuperative power of the country will manifest itself, and the sentinels on the watch towers can see unmistakable signs of im provement. R. G. Dan & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, which always leans to the cautious side, says of the aspect of business last week

and once more there would be a ready sale

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delusive ratio of 16 to one. hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ahead without waiting for Washington. Imported gold, \$9,000,000 or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a home-made currency for themselves by using certified checks in paying employes, settling local accounts and purchasing grain and cotton. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoards, and the paralysis of exchange is nearly as complete as ever; but that very fact pushes each section and clerks and 3,000 Surgeons - in all about

city into relying more on itself and less on Government and Wall street. Resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent, and in the very shrinkage of production

men see evidence that demand must soon overtake Pig-iron does not rally, but sells at \$14 here and \$13 at Pittsburg for No. I, though the weekly output has been reduced 46 per cent. since May 1. Though five concerns have failed and 24 have stopped during the week, 14 have resumed. Sales of wool in seven weeks have been only

17,575,000 pounds against 50,327,380 pounds last year and 37,450,800 pounds in 1891. Somewhat fewer cancellations are met in dress goods, and there is more buying of Fall woolens. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston since the end of June have been a decrease of 171/2 per

cent., but a little more demand is now seen.

With such shrinkage in the great industries, it is surprising that railroad earnings do not declin more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent. The decrease of 25 per cent, in clearings outside New York last week and 30 per cent, this week is only natural. A little more money is now found for commercial loans, and failures of banks have become both less important and less frequent, though the greatest caution is shown in accommodations. The receivership for the Northern Pacific had been so fully discounted that it produced little effect, though this is the third great railroad default this year, and the aggregate stocks and bonds of the three roads amount to \$550,000,000.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. The country wants relief.

The whole land is crying for Congress and the President to do something to break the ron band of the financial stringency-and to do it at once.

The clamorous need is for more money in active circulation-more currency outside of the bank reserves and the double-locked vaults of the safety deposit companies.

of New York have resorted to dangerous makeshifts in the shape of clearing-house certificates, of which they have issued about \$36,000,000. The bankers of other cities have followed their example, until it is estimated that there are about \$75,000,000 of these outstanding, and there is a protest among sound business men against any more being

In the Interior, the far West, and the he had only too much reason to fear. Southwest they are resorting to notes, certificates, and other dangerous expedients to keep factories going and move the crops now coming into market.

The President can relieve all this embarrassment inside of a fortnight if he will only exercise the powers with which he is clothed

He can direct the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined into dollars all the silver bullion now stored in the Treasury vaults. The moment this coinage is begun the Secretary will have the right to issue silver certificates for the whole of the coinage value-about \$150,000,000.

This amount diffused through the entire country will at once end the currency famine, stop the ruinous shrinkage of prices and bring a prompt resumption of business activity and good times.

Next, the President can direct the Secretary of the Interior to have new life put into the adjudication of claims in the Pension Bureau and the immediate allowance of some 130,000 claims which are believed to be lying there virtually completed and only waiting the formal act of allowance. Probably 150,000 more could be allowed at an early date. These would require about \$60,000,000 to make the first payments Whatever remains of the sum above that needed for pensions could be expended in necessary work of public improvement.

The newly-issued certificates-or the silver dollars themselves, for that mattercan be sent to the Pension Agencies for distribution to the long-waiting men and women whose just claims will have at length | fear."

By this means every dollar of the whole \$150,000,000 will in a short while be placed where it will do an immense amount of good. The pensioners will immediately pay out their allowances to their neighbors, and these in turn will discharge their indebtedness with the money, in a short while the \$150,000,000 will pay debts to the amount of \$1,000,000,000, the currency famine will end business will everywhere revive, and the United States will have discharged its indebtedness to a host of its faithful servitors, and an inconceivable amount of good will have been accomplished in many

It is one of the greatest opportunities that ever came to a President

Will Mr. Cleveland profit by it?

CHANGING THE RATIO. Secretary Carlisle has given very strong reasons against the proposition to change the ratio between silver and gold to 20 to 1 in the immense cost of the operation. It is by no means the most powerful argument against it. In the first place it would be giving away much of the case to the bimetalists. They have contended that the depression of silver is merely temporary, and the result of a conspiracy to raise gold at the expense of silver and the debtor class. If the United States Government officially ac cepts this depression, or any portion of it it would be a powerful influence toward making it permanent. Afterwards there would be little hope of raising silver above 20 to 1.

Then, too, a ratio of 20 to 1 would satisfy nobody. It would be so far below the market value of silver that the dollars coined would still have to depend upon the Government fiat for their acceptance, and if a dollar must have any fiat quality it might as well con-

Certainly if France is able to carry \$700. 000,000 at the ratio of 151 to one we should be able to carry \$400,000,000 worth at

It were infinitely better not to tinker any with silver until the value of metal is definitely settled. Repeal the pur chasing clause of the Sherman law, and ther wait and see what results will follow.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING? The Pension Bureau has about 2,000 5,000 employes.

The weekly reports from the Bureau veterans. show the following number of certificates

Week ending July 29.

Week ending Aug. 5. . Week ending Aug. 12. Week ending Aug. 19., Total for four weeks Average per week..... Average per working day .... That is, it takes five men nearly a week to allow one case, and the whole 5,000 only average about .039 of a case-about twofifths of one per cent. of a case-a day.

men working one whole day to allow a si gle pension for a brokendown veteran. The question naturally arises: What is the Pension Bureau being run for-to pension the old soldiers, or the army of em-

So "Silver Dollar" Bland was retained after all as Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

THEY HAVE BEASON TO FEAR. "No deserving pensioner need fear," con-

tinually harp the pension-haters. But they do fear, and they seem to have every reason to fear.

From every part of the country come reports of veterans of unimpeachable disability, and undeniable good service, being suspended from the rolls, and required to furnish inside of a few weeks still more stronger | duty to rescue from idolatry and superstition. All sorts of devices are being resorted to proof than that which it has taken them years to supply the need of currency. The banks to secure. They see comrades like Justice Long, of Michigan, than whom there is no more deserving in the whole country, suddenly pilloried before the whole people as in the service of his country, and a long life of himself to "Go into all the world and preach the did not prevent him being held up before the Nation as a mark for condemnation. After that exhibition every veteran felt that Nor, unfortunately, is this all. Time is

everything with the veterans. "He gives twice who gives quickly," said President Cleveland in his recent message. It is infinitely more than this in the matter of pensions. More than 40,000 comrades are dying every year. Every 12 months sees a larger army than Grant had at Shiloh, or Rosecrans had at Stone River, pass from earth. To delay giving pensions means to defraud these men of rights which they have bought with their

The last reports at hand from the Pension Bureau show that there were claims pending April 1, 1893:

Old wars.... Indian wars. Army Nurses. Service since March 4, 1861... Act of June 27, 1890.. .. 166,650 Additional to prior applications.. ...121,155 Application for increase ..239,951

Of these there were on the completed files and ready for final action April 1, 1893,

The weekly reports from the Pension Bureau show an average allowance of about 1,200 cases per week. At this rate it would take over two years to dispose alone of the cases on the completed files-and presumably ready for allowance-April 1, 1893, to say nothing of advancing other cases. In that time at least 80,000 veterans will have died, tens of thousands of whom probably had their cases among those on the completed files last April.

Yet, the soldier-hating papers reiterate that "no deserving soldier has any reason to

We say that he has everything to fear, if delay in allowing his claim is going to be as effective as its rejection would be.

The only way to remove the fear that clutches every veteran's heart is to inaugurate a period of business-like activity in the Pension Bureau, which will rapidly and effectively settle the merits of every case now in the office, and promptly allow those which are meritorious. There is absolutely no reason why, with the present force employed in the Bureau, every case now before it should not be disposed of before Dec. 31.

So "Watch-dog" Holman is entirely off the Committee on Appropriations, of which he has been an efficient member for so many years, and made a National reputation as a guardian of the Treasury. He has been sent into honorable exile as Chairman of the Indian Committee. We shall see the meaning of this extraordinary thing a little

THE Southern comrades are organizing to make a determined push in the coming National Encampment for Comrade Edgar Allen, Past Junior Vice Commander-in- notably those of China and India. Chief, and Past Department Commander of Virginia, for Commander-in-Chief. In addition to having a strong candidate they have many strong reasons why the Commander-in-Chief should go at some time to the South. They will point out to the National Encampment the courageous effort they have been making for years to keep the campfires of Loyalty burning brightly in Dixie, and the success they have achieved amid discouragements such as no other comrades have had to encounter. They will claim that Departments numbering many less than they have in the South, and with much less reason for recognition, have been given very substantial honors, while nothing of importance has ever come as a show of appreciation of the work done by the comrades in the rebellious States.

ago of the rapid recovery of Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan, was unfortunately ill-based. He suffered a relapse and died at his home, in Detroit, on the morning of Aug. 17. The comrades have lost a sincere and faithful friend. No matter what his party caucus dictated he could be relied on all the time to vote for the interest of the

THE utter lack of commanding financia wisdom and of sound practical busines sense has been the most striking featur of the Congressional proceedings thus far No one seems to thoroughly understand th situation of the country, and no one has pro posed any plan of relief, which has com mended itself to the public attention.

OVER \$30,000,000 in gold will arrive in this country during this month to pay for among them. It other words, it takes 25 wheat and other products. The shipments of wheat last week were the largest in our history. The commercial situation wil take care of itself while Congress does noth ing but talk.

> for the establishment of a parity between illimitable talk and effective action for the benefit of the country.

MISSIONARY WORK.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been an en-

thusiastic reader and patron of THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE for a number of years, and am happy to

say that my views harmonize with its editorial utterances on most subjects, but I am compelled to enter a protest concerning your editorial note in ers failed to enter, and probably there are the Fifth." the issue of July 27 in relation to foreign missionary work. Many of your readers are Ministers of the Gospel who believe that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," and who see in the heathen of India, China and other lands brothers whom it is their Many of the old veterans who read your paper are Christian laymen who pray for the coming of Christ's Kingdom and give largely of their means to further its progress. One of the best-known veterans of the United States is Chaplain McCabe, who has talked and sung millions of dollars into the Lord's treasury for the help of humanity at home and abroad. Upon the Christian Church is an arrant fraud. Frightful injuries received | laid the obligation by no less anthority than Christ | honor and esteem among his fellow-citizens, fact that the churches that are doing most for the salvation of men in foreign lands are also doing most for the same purpose at home. The Methodist work on foreign soil \$1.041,383, and for purely missionary work in the United States and Territories \$581,383. Besides all this its Church Extension Society aids in building churches all over the great West and the South. Its Freedmen's Aid Society establishes and supports schools for the colored people and whites throughout the South, in which enterprise it has expended millions of dollars and educated many thousands of both races for the practical duties of life. On what was formerly slave territory, and including Oklahoma and Indian Territories, it has 503,225 communicants and 6,021 pure barbarians. churches, the latter valued at \$12,531,585. In addition to all this large sums of money are expended in the Desconess work and local missionary effort in the great centers of population and other places. I have not the records of other branches of the Christian Church at hand, but am sure that the facts will show that in every instance where any of the report, and these were all in the families of leading denominations is doing any considerable missionary work in foreign lands, it is also doing much to evangelize the masses at home. You will also find that in every case where a Church has been void of that missionary spirit that aims to send the Gospel to the heathen in foreign lands it | numbered their converts by the hundred has accomplished very little at home. Any argument that would withhold the Gospel of Christ from the heathen in other countries would be an equally valid reason why we should not have it at home. Its motto is, "Christ for all the world, and all the world for Christ."

Yours in F., C., and L., J. R. KEYES,

Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, New Lisbon, O. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Is the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE so often right, right upon this question having mention recently in his paper? Are not the following points true:

1. That all denominations of recognized Christian earnestness, whose efforts are prospered, have engaged, without exception, in missionary enter-

2. That such denominations lead all others (if others can be found) in their work in home fields. 3. That these Christians, numbered by the millions, having wise leaders whose intelligence in intelligence and character with any people that the Editor, we venture to say, may name in connection with them-are moved to do this not by any neonsiderate enthusiasm, but by the profound coniction that Jesus Christ tells them to do it! As, for instance, Matt., 28: 19, 20: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Here is not only missionary effort commanded, but to be continued to the end of the world. As these Christians claim to be "soldiers" of this great Captain, they seek to obey him here as elsewhere. If the Editor succeed in his vast revolution and persuades these Christians to abandon missionary effort, as indicated, we see only two courses open

1. Convince them that the Bible is not to be believed; or,

2. That it does not teach the duty of foreign mis-Can a deep conviction be removed in any other

Now, there are very many Christians who are upporters and admirers of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and they expect to be, for its general course s well worthy of such regard; but its attitude, nevertheless, on this subject makes them sarry.

ONE OF THE CHRISTIANS. Delavan, Wis., July 28, 1893. Our correspondents present their side of the case with great force, and yet we persist in our belief that the money, zeal, and energy which has been applied to foreign

missionary work had better be concentrated on home fields of effort. This for two 1. That there are important fields of labor in this country which have been sadly

neglected, and our duty is first toward those of our own household; and

2. The discouraging barrenness of results from an enormous expenditure of money ability, and religious zeal in foreign fields, As to the first-and going outside of our

great cities, which at once suggest themselves-we firmly believe that nowhere on earth is there greater need of missionary work than among the poor whites of the South, particularly those of the mountain regions. The writer speaks from experience, for he was born and reared among those people, and he is confident that nowhere can be found men and women living on a lower moral plane, and yet who would respond more quickly to the right kind of religious instruction? A large portion of them-especially those dwelling in the desolate pine barrens and in the outof-the-way mountain recesses-are the descendants of the criminals, paupers, and vagrants whom England exported to this to the planters. They worked out their THE hope that we expressed two weeks | time, escaped, or were driven off the plantations when the planters found that the labor of purchased slaves-held for lifewas more profitable than that of these piece of worthless land they could find, and if their descendants have not retrograded they have at least not advanced. It was almost impossible for them to do so. There was no profitable labor for them, except for the comparatively few, who became overseers. They could make nothing by cultivating the ground, because slave labor on the big plantations made competition impossible in agricultural products. They could not learn trades, because mechanical industries were not encouraged in the South. No schools were maintained to educate them, and no one took any sort of interest in their spiritual wellfare, except the illiterate, upaid preachers who raised up among them.

Right here we want to pay a tribute to the much-abused "hell-fire" Methodist preachers of a past generation. It has been the fashion to ridicule them, but looking back now over several decades at their work, we are certain that no other agency Tue chief need in Congress seems to be | did so much toward lifting the poor whites out of their moral slough than these same derided but faithful, zealous, heroic evan-

fail to understand, and they knew exactly where to reach their minds. But there were great tracts which even these earnest gospelsame to-day, where the people scarcely attend any form of religious worship from one year's end to another, and where they are as ignorant, vicious and superstitious as their transported ancestors. Of late years the Presbyterians have been giving much attention to this class with good results, but there is an abundant field there for years to come for the missionary efforts of all the Churches in the United States.

viction in the minds of thinkers on missionary work that Christianizing work in such semi-civilized countries as China and Hin-Episcopal Church will expend this year for mission | dustan is well-nigh fruitless. Think of how many good, earnest, capable men and women have gone to those countries, how hard they have labored, how much money has been spent in the support of missions, and then consider the paucity of results. The fact is that the Hindu and Chinese minds are less receptive of Christian truths than those of

ago Canon John Taylor stated that in field in India over \$500,000 had been ex- and came to this country when but six years of pended and there were only 13 converts to the christianized helpers at the mission. On the other hand, the Mahometans, who had not expended a rupee for proselyting, This is why we believe that our churches

should suspend their foreign missionary work, at least until it is made certain that every man, woman and child in the United States be given an opportunity to hear the gospel preached every Sunday in the year.

Leaving out of the question the hordes of densely-ignorant Italians, Hungarians, Bo- July 4, 1891, Mrs. Lee unvailed the monument to hemians. Poles and Russians who throng to the regiment at Gettysburg. She had three chilour shores, there are millions of illiterate, untaught, untrained native whites and negroes in this country, among whom missionary work will have far richer results than if expended in such remote and unproductive fields as Hindustan and China.

THE veterans will be pleased to learn that Comrade Augustis N. Martin, of Indiana, has been retained as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives. Comrade Martin is a faithful friend of the veterans, and has always labored hard in their interests. The rest of of course, have protracted the war, but there the committee are:

Fyan, Mo.; Hare, Ohio; McEttrick, Mass.; Baldwin, Minn.; Graham, N. Y.; McDannold, Ill.: Erdman, Pa.: Fielder, N. J. Taylor, Tenn.; Pyckler, S. D.; Lacey, Iowa; Meiklejohn, Neb.; Strong, Ohio.

TAMMANY seems rent in twain over the silver question-that is, if one can conceive of any question of abstract principle having the slightest interest for the associated spoils-grabbers. At all events, Senator D. B. Hill is working to catch the free-silver vote, while Bourke Cochran is the champion of Grover Cleveland's monometallic policy.

Is there anything ominous in the fact that the new Pension Agent at Pittsburg is named Skinner?

A RATIO of 20 to 1 would make the silver weigh just 516 grains, or 1031 grainsnearly one-quarter of an ounce-heavier than now. It now weighs 4122 grains.

Col. Hubert Dilger, who fought so gallantly at

### PERSONAL.

hancellorsville, as mentioned in our issue of Aug. 10 in an article on that battle by Lieut,-Col Augustus C. Hamlin, has not received one-half of the recognition he should. Gen. O. O. Howard, in making a request to President Harrison to have the Colonel's son appointed to a cadetship at West Point, says this of his service: "Graduating in 1855 from the Military School of Baden, Germany, he entered our army by permission of the Grand Duke of Baden to serve during the war. His first duty was to organize and command a battery of mountain artillery with Gen. Fremont in his campaign against Jackson in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, participating in all the engagements from Franklin to Cross Keys and Port Republic. At Cross Keys he commanded four batteries. After this he reorganized Battery I of the 1st Ohio Art., and fought through the Rappahannock campaign from Cedar Mountain to second Bull Run under Gens. Sigel and Schurz, his only commission being a complimentary one from Gov. Pierrepoint, of Virginia. Having at this time resolved to make his permanent home in the United States, he was offered and accepted a commissio from the Governor of Ohio in November, 1862, but was not formally mustered in until just before the Chancellorsville campaign. In 1863 he served with me at Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and Missionary Ridge, and under Gens. Thomas and Palmer in every engagement and battle from Buzzard Roost to the city of Atlanta, Sickness prevented him from either being sent with Gen. Sherman to the sea or with Gen. Thomas to Franklin. In 1865 he was on duty with Gen. Judah at Dalton, Ga., and employed in the negotiations for the surrender of the guerrilla forces in that region. After the war country about two centuries ago and sold he became Adjutant-General of Illinois, and since 1880 has been a resident of Virginia. You will, perhaps, remember him yourself-a tall, fine-looking, energetic man. In campaign and battle he displayed extraordinary energy; the first to bring his battery into action, and, in case of retreat, the last to leave the field. Always so cheerful, so hearty, so able and persistent, that he commanded the admiration of all officers and soldiers who aged 52. The G.A.R. took charge of the body, white bondsmen. They "squatted" on any more directly or indirectly associated with him, I | which was buried at Wapella, Ill. He leaves a do not think that we had in the field an officer more thoroughly loyal to our cause, more efficient within the limits given him, than Capt. Dilger. It will be honoring ourselves and the service to give | 38, Department of West Virginia. He leaves a his son, who bears a strong likeness to his father in his early characteristics, an appointment to our Military Academy."

John B. Wright, who was Stage Manager at the old Ford's Theater at the time of President Lincoln's assassination, died recently in Boston, He was on the stage at the time of the tragedy, and was a good soldier, a good citizen, loved and rehearing the uproar he started to leave the scenes for the stage. Just as he reached the stage Booth had jumped, and before Mr. Wright could get out of the way he was struck and knocked down by gustus Broughton Cleveland, Co. I, 15th Ill. He the assassin as he fled from the scene of the was a member of the G.A.R., and his funeral was tragedy.

criticism of Longstreet on Lee at Gettysburg which brought down on the former's head the denunciations of the entire Southern press. Gen. Sickles thought that Longstreet's criticism of Lee was probably correct. He said, however, that Lee could not have succeeded at Gettysburg if he had been able to make the attack at 9 o'clock in the morning of the second day of the battle, as the South has chosen to believe he could have done, and for which Longstreet has been held responsible. At that hour Meade was amply ready to meet Lee. "The fact is," says Gen. Sickles, "that there was not a time during the whole battle that Meade was not ready for his antagonist, as the result has shown. It was a gradual concentration of forces on both sides, but Meade's army had acquired a sufficient strength at 9 a, m. on the second day to meet the full force of any concentrated attack the combined Confederate forces could probably have made. We had the men gelists. They were rude of speech, but they in the field, and it matters not whether Longstreet

spoke a language that their hearers could not | was a laggard, as some of his colleagues have chosen to call him, or not. The one impregnable position of the field was Little Round Top, and because the Fifth Corps came up in the afternoon and seized it, it does not necessarily follow that it could not have been taken in the absence of the

George W. Stone, ex-Auditor-General of Michigan, is no longer a candidate for the Pension Agency at Detroit. Soon after the inauguration of President Cleveland he made application for aps pointment as Chief of the Government Pension Agency at Detroit. His indorsements were numerous and of the best, including his company and regimental officers, every Past Department Commander of the G.A.R. in Michigan, a majority of the leaders of the Democratic party of Michigan, and the signatures of scores of his veteran comrades-in-arms of the Peninsular State. These recommendations were unanimous, voluntary, couched in the strongest terms, and without regard for partisan lines. Up to the middle of last month 2. We believe that it is a growing con- Mr. Stone had received no answer to his application, and, becoming weary of the manner in which the affairs of the Interior Department were conducted, he requested that his credentials be sent to him at Lansing, giving an assurance that the writer could not accept any position within the gift of the

Charles H. Shaw, of Gettysburg Post, 191, was a very happy man a short while ago. He was one of the large number of Union soldiers confined in Andersonville, and while there the rebels, thinking it the safest plan, presented him with a strong pair of handcuffs, which he wore all the time, whether he wanted to or not. He recently received the information that the identical handenffs had been saved from the wreck of the Confederacy and were on exhibition at a store in his town. His surprise at seeing them can be better imagined than described.

Mary W. Lee, better known among the boys of At an Episcopal Congress held a few years | the Army of the Potomac as " Mother Lee," died at Philadelphia on Aug. 8, at the age of nearly 78. She was born in Ardmore, County Tyrone, Ireland, age. During the war of the rebellion she was a volunteer field-nurse, serving at the front without pay, and it was there that she was affectionately nicknamed by the soldiers "Mother Lee." The news of her death will touch with deepest sorrow the hearts of thousands of soldiers of the Army of the Potomac who knew and loved her. All through the war she served efficiently and tenderly in the field hospitals, taking upon herself all the hardships of a soldier's life and sacrificing everything to her adopted country and its defenders. On June 12, 1891, the survivors of the 72d Pa., wishing to recognize her services in a public way, presented her, at a reception at the Fifth Baptist Church, with an arm-chair made from wood from the Hoffman Farm Hospital, on the battlefield of Antietam; also with a box constructed of the same material containing an autograph album, in which were inscribed the names of all the surviving members of the 72d regiment. On dren, the son who served in the army and two daughters, one of whom lives in the West.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont, all war Governors, have been invited to be guests of the New Hampshire Veteran Soldiers' Association at its coming Reunion at the Weirs, Lake Winnipesaukee. Of octogenarian war Governor of the Granite State. will be there, too, if the ctate of his health permits.

Gen. Sickles says that Lee was a strong commander on the defensive and weak on the offensive. His tactics may have been weak at Gettysburg, and very likely were, but the probabilities are that he would have lost the day at his best. The loss of Gettysburg to the Union armies would. would have been no end to it as long as slavery existed. The North had begun to realize the great seriousness of the situation, and had commenced to draw upon its best resources. When Gettysburg was fought the North was getting desperately in earnest. The very flower of its soldiery were then hurrying to the front. If Lee had succeeded then the theater of conflict would have been transferred from Virginia to Maryland and southern Pennsylvania only for a short time. There never was enough of strength in Lee's rear for him to have sustained himself in Northern territory for any ength of time. In his rear at Gettysburg was a gap that could soon have been occupied by Federal troops. The Confederates made battle at Gettysburg with the hope of securing immediate recognition in England and France, and had they succeeded the recognition would have no doubt quickly come, and the moral effect would have been considerable. The war would then have become more serious even than it did, but not, in his

judgment, more doubtful. Col. Edwin Forbes, Commander of Post No. 11, Fordsville, Ky., has completed for publication biographical sketches of the military and civil services of Gens. Speed S. Fry and E. H. Hobson. Col. Forbes is personally acquainted with Gen. Hobson; was an Aid-de-Camp to him when he commanded the Department of Kentucky, and had every facility to obtain the material for his writings and drawings.

### MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army

Who Have Answered the Last Call. Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly o the form in which the notices below are worde Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after the event to which they relate.] MILLER.-At the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me

ecently, Dr. S. J. F. Miller, Surgeon, 5th Ky., aged Comrade Miller was in charge of the Loyal egion Hospital at Louisville. He was Superinendent of the Dayton Insane Asylum and Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. He was transferred to Togus about six years ago. BINGHAM.-At Westboro, Mass., recently, Gen. . B. Bingham. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1821, and was Captain of Co. A, 1st Wis. He was promoted successively to Major, Lieutenant-Colo nel and Colonel, and at the close of the war was

prevetted Brigadier-General. He leaves a widow BENSHOOF. - At the home of his brother, in Newton, Iowa, Aug. 2, of disease contracted in the service, Lieut. John Benshoof, 13th U. S. and 00th U. S. C. T. Comrade Benshoof first enlisted the 13th U.S. in September, 1861. Gen. Sher. man was then Colonel of that regiment and Phil Sheridan was Captain of the company. After serving over two years, most of the time as Recruiting Sergeant, at Madison, Ind., he veteranized the same regiment. He was afterward made First Lieutenant of the 100th U. S. C. T. At the battle of Nashville Comrade Benshoof had three ullets pass through his clothing. He was musered out in the latter part of 1866, and within two years re-enlisted in his old regiment, the 13th U.S., which he served for many years. In 1892 he was admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown. At the time of his death he was on furlough, He was buried by Garrett Post, 16, DARR,-At Summer, Wash., July 31, Irick T. Darr, Co. A, 37th Iowa, aged 52. Comrade Darr was a member of Everett Post, 73.

arge circle of friends, and was familiarly known as 'Uncle Bob.' He was buried by Dick Curry Post, assisted by the Masons. Fox .- At White Hills, Ariz, Ter., recently, of heart disease, John Fox, Co. G. 13th N. J. WELTON.-At Greenwood, Neb., June 11, of paralysis, Maj. Welton, 57th Iti., aged 61. Comrade Welton was a member of the G.A.R. Post of Green wood.

ELLIS -At Oronoque, Kan., June 19, R. W. Ellis,

Co. C. 40th Ind., aged 63. Comrade Ellis had a

HUBBELL.-At De Land, Ill., Aug. 7, of dropsy and heart disease, F. M. Hubbell, Co. C. 41st Ill widow and two children. RYAN.-At his home, near Magnelia, W. Va. Aug. 6, John S. Ryan, Co. B, 2d Reg't P. H. B., Md. Vols., aged 57. Comrade Ryan was buried by Poet

BARTOW .- At Lincoln, Neb., June 19, William H. Bartow, Co. F. 103d Pa. Comrade Bartow was a nember of Farragut Post, Department of Nebraska, and was buried by that Post Gow.-At Lincoln, Neb., July 17, Allen Gow, Co. A. 31st Me., aged 46. Comrade Gow was a member

of Farragut Post, 25, Department of Nebraska, He spected by all who knew him. CLEVELAND.-At his home, eight miles west of Decatur, Neb., July 20, from the effects of a wound in the head received at Shiloh in April, 1862, Au-

attended by many of his comrades, REAGAN.—At Cortland, N. Y., Aug. 8, Thomas Several weeks ago we printed in this column the Reagan, Co. C, 157th N. Y., aged 92 years, Comrade Reagan enlisted as a private Aug. 20, 1862; served three years, and was honorably discharged. Oris - At Brooklyn, N. Y., recently, of cancer of the stomach, Col. Charles G. Otis, Co. C. 2d N. Y. Col. Otis was in Cuba when the civil war broke out. He completed his work there and returned to the United States. He enlisted in Co. C, 2d N. Y. soon after his return from Cuba, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the same company in October of 1862. At the battle of Giendale, June 30, 1863, he was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he was paroled the following October. After his return to Troy, N. Y., he resigned, and began recruiting for the cavalry service, and raised four companies of the 21st. He was commissioned Major of that regiment in the Fall of 1863. He leaves four

daughters and two sous. Gould.-At his home, in Lawrence County, Ill., Aug. 7, of disease contracted in the service. Thomas B. Gould, Co. G. 11th Mo., aged 55, Comrade Gould was a member of William E. Penybaker Post, of

Bridgeport, under whose auspices he was buried. He leaves a widow and one child under 16 years of